

come in private despatches. Meantime, the New York grain market transactions are being sent all over by the telegraph companies instead of the Chicago market, and this appears to satisfy customers.

Two Kansas City merchants have brought suit, in equity, against both telegraph companies to restrain them from discontinuing the sending of grain quotations to the complainants. Curiously enough, Judge Henry (of Missouri, we presume), takes the ground that "as Chicago quotations are impressed with public interest, the telegraph companies must deliver them to such parties as desire them." But this is not part of the telegraph companies' business, they contend, and the case will be appealed.

Meanwhile, here is what various American journals are saying about the matter. The New York Commercial Bulletin says:

"Organs of Chicago opinion are manifesting excessive sensitiveness to the comments which the action of the Board of Trade has inspired. They are protesting that the grain business of Chicago has not fallen off, or has not fallen off much, and that other cities which are trying to steal Chicago's grain business away from her are doomed to disappointment and disgrace. This would serve any municipal sneak thief right. No city guilty of trying to get anything away from Chicago ought to escape punishment. But the only thing that has happened lately is the effort of Chicago's own Board of Trade to drive business away by applying to itself voluntarily some of the restrictive devices that the German Government imposed upon the Berlin Exchange, to the great indignation of the traders."

The Cincinnati Price Current, while recognizing that on the Chicago Board of Trade there are honorable men pursuing a useful business, perceives that there are also a large number of traders in that city who employ bucket-shop methods; and in their professed efforts to abolish bucket-shops they cannot expect unqualified faith in their sincerity. "These men

are trying so to control conditions as to be the beneficiaries of the tribute money now collected by the bucket-shop proprietors."

RESPONSIBILITY OF EMPLOYERS.

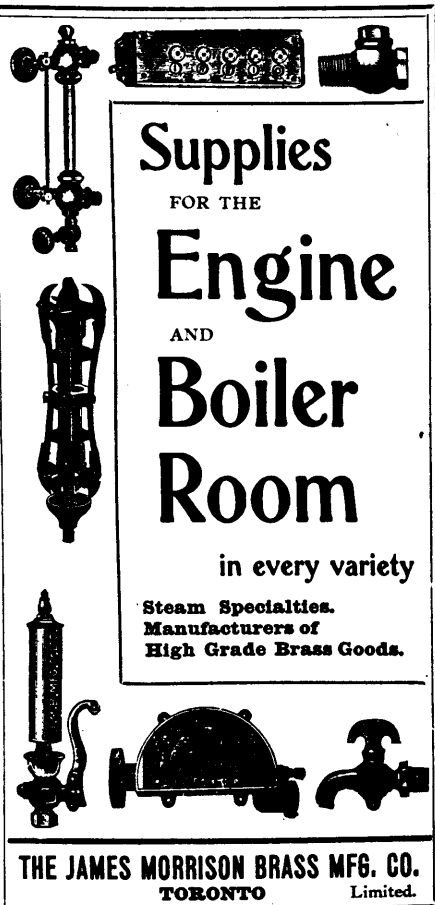
The Supreme Court of the State of New Hampshire lately delivered a decision which will interest other people than lawyers. One Morrison sued the Burgess Sulphite Fibre Company for compensation for very severe personal injuries sustained by him in a pulp mill belonging to the defendant corporation. The damages claimed were twelve thousand dollars. Counsel for the defence before the trial judge and jury called no witnesses, but rested his case upon a purely legal proposition to the effect that every servant in using the machinery of his employer must use it strictly for the very purpose for which it was constructed and adapted by the employer, and if the servant puts any part of the machinery to a use different from that for which it was intended, he does so at his own peril, and the employer is absolved from any obligation towards the servant while engaged in such unauthorized use. In this particular instance, the injured man stood upon some covers of a machine in order to do other work in the mill, which covers gave way. It was an improper use of them to make a platform of them. In the lowest court the plaintiff got a verdict, the judge having left the entire question to the jury as a question of fact, but the full bench sustained the principle put forward by counsel for defence, and held that the verdict should have been given to the defendants. The law of New Hampshire enables the Supreme Court to order a final judgment on appeal without a new trial, and in this case an order has been so made.

—The Sturgeon Falls Pulp Co. some time ago sold the large concession of pulp lands and water privileges, which it had secured from the Ontario Government, to Lloyd's, the great British paper firm, for \$750,000, of which \$600,000, it is said, already has been paid over. Now, it appears, a dispute has arisen between the contracting parties, the Lloyd's Company claiming that the pulp lands and water powers are not what they understood them to be, and that the foundations of the pulp mill erected by the syndicate are defective. The matter is to be submitted to arbitration.

STOCKS IN MONTREAL.

MONTREAL, Aug. 15th, 1900.

Stocks.	Highest.	Lowest.	Total.	Closing Prices.		Average, same date 1899
				Sellers.	Buyers.	
Montreal	253	253	2	.....	252	266
Ontario	182	132	100	182	182	.....
Molson .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Toronto .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
J. Cartier	152	152	3	150	150	169
Merchants	147	147	6	149	147	150
Commerces .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Union	135	135	29	.....	.....	151
Hochelaga .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Nationale .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
M. Telegraph	100	100	110	105	100	111
R. & O. Nav.	249	247	252	250	247	323
Street Ry. ....	.....	.....	.....	245	240	.....
do New Stock .....	.....	.....	.....	185	182	205
Gas	182	182	19	.....	182	205
C.P.R.	90	87	625	90	90	85
Land Grant bds	111
N. W. Land
Bell Tele Co.	175	171	192
Mont. 4% stock



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Town of Edmonton

Debentures for Sale

\$25,000.00

Sealed Tenders marked "Tenders for Debentures" will be received by the undersigned up to noon on Tuesday, 25th September next, for the purchase of debentures to the amount of \$25,000.

The said debentures are in five lots of \$5,000 each and are payable in Edmonton at the expiration of thirty years from the 6th day of May, 1897, and bear interest at the rate of five per cent. per annum, payable half-yearly. The coupons for interest up to 6th May, 1900, will be detached.

Full particulars will be supplied on application to

G. J. KINNAIRD, Sec'y-Treasurer.

Edmonton, Alberta, N.W.T.,
9th August, 1900.